

A LOOKING GLASSE  
FOR A  
PRINCES;  
OR  
KING FRANCIS

His Admonition to

his Sonne Henry the second King  
of the house of Valois  
in France.

Also the bloody end of King Henry and all his  
Posterity, for neglecting his Fathers will, in  
not doing justice upon all those that had  
their hand in Masseacreing the

Protestants in Merindol.



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A Looking-Glasse for  
**P R I N C E S !**  
 O R

King *Francis*, his Admonition to his son *Henry* the  
 second King of the house of *Valois*  
 in *France*.

ON HONORABLEMEN  
 KING *Francis* the first French King of  
 the house of *Valois*, lying about some  
 two yeares of a Feavor, and in this  
 weakeſſe, one *John Minors* Lord of  
*Oppingdon*; informed the King that  
 those in Province were 12000 up in Armes, with  
 Drums ſtruk up and Ensignes displayed intending  
 to take in *Marceſſas*, whereupon the King gave him  
 power to ſuppreſſe them, but the ſaid *John Minors*  
 having power, came upon thoſe of *Merindol &c.*  
 and put them all to the ſword, both men, weomen,  
 and children, ſhewing no mercy to thoſe weomen  
 that were with child, theſe people of *Merindol* living  
 peacably. Some halfe a yeaſe after, a Noble man  
 came to visit the King, and was glad to ſee the King  
 ſo well recovered, as to walke up and downe his  
 chamber: First the King demanded of this Noble  
 man, if they were all at quiet in Province, he de-  
 ſired of the King that he might ſpeak the truth, he  
 declared to the King that there was not any up in  
 Armes, and how the ſaid *John Minors* with his foul-  
 dier



diers put them all to the sword. The King hearing of this cruelty, saith he, was ever King thus abused by *Minors* and others : with very greife he fell into a relapse and made his will, charging his son to do justice upon all the cheife Authors of this so bloudy a Massacre upon innocent Christians, besides he sends for his son, saying, see thou do justice on those wicked persons, if not God will root out thee and thy race for ever; his Father being departed, after 2 years his Son *Henry*, calls the matter of *Merindol* into Question, a Lawyer who had least hand in that Massacre was executed : but the Cardinall of *Turon* the Archbishop of *Arles*, the Bishop of *Aix*, and *John Minors* escaped.

The Emperour *Charles* the fifth deceased, King *Philip* and the French King concluds a peace, thinking to root out those of the Religion in *France*, the *Low-Countries*, and *Scotland*, and then to fall upon *England*, and to settle the Decree of the Councell of *Trent*, and to tye it more sure the French King gave his Daughter to King *Philip*; the day before the Marriage, the King sat in *Parliament*, and Declared there openly, he would have but one Religion in his Realme : *An de Burge* a Noble Councellour told the King, he might not do it, the King Committed him to prison.

The next day in honour of the Marriage day, the King ran at tilt, Count *Montgomeryes* Lance ran him in his eye, whereupon he dyed.

Note how the Lord as upon a Thealter began with King *Henry*, that as he sought blood, so the Lord gave him bloud to drinke.

Francis his eldest son succeeded his Father Henry; the Queen mother gets the Regency, her two brothers, the Cardinal of Guise for the Church, and the Duke of Guise for the Common-weale. So that Anthony King of Navarr and his brother Lewis Prince of Condé, whose right that was in the minorities of the young Kings, to rule the Common wealth under them were excluded.

The Nobility seeing the Princes of the blood so to be troden under foot, and so the Lawes of the land: stirred up themselves against the Guisians that misled the King. So the Nobles sat in Council, and determined to remove the Guisians from the young King; whom they made believe that those Nobles did purpose to destroy the Massie, and the Religion of his Fathers: but these plots being discovered by a Captaine that had sworne to be one of them to effect this busines, it failed.

After this, the King sent his Letters to the King of Navare, to send his brother the Prince of Condé with a strong Guard, or to come himselfe with the Prince; the King promising upon his honour, they should safely come and go, from Orleans: But these two brothers depending upon the Kings honour wou'd go, though they were desired not to go without a strong guard, all which they refused. But being come to Orleans, and coming to the Kings presence the King spake roughly to them, but the Prince of Condé desired to cleare himselfe of those points of high treason, but he was presently committed to the Captain of the guard close prisoner, the King of Navare had his guard taken from him  
the

the Prince of *Condé* had his processe made against him by those of *Guise*, he cleared himselfe of high treason, then they condemned him of Heresie.

While these things were doing against the Prince of *Condé*, they laboured to dispatch the King of *Navare*: 1. To poyson him at a banquet, 2. to get him out a hunting and so to kill him; 3. To give the young King a Dager to stab him, all these failing the King of *Navare* had no hurt done to him. But the Duke of *Guise* would presently have killed him, had not the Cardinal of *Turnon* stayed the Duke of *Guise*, till the Constable and his Sons were come that were sent for: so the Admirell, and his Sonne Lord *De Andelot* were sent for, the Admirall would go notwithstanding the advertisement of all his freinds, who being come to the Queene, she told him the Cardinal would speak a word or two with him touching his faith, he answered, she and the Cardinal, knew his Religion which he would not alter, they of the religion, were 3 dayes and nights in most ardent prayers to God for themselves and Princes. The young King being at *Masse* was striken with a burning feavour, and with it the Phistola in his eare break, the Queen mother send's for the King of *Navare* by a gentelman, who whispered in the Kings eare saying deny the Queen nothing that she shall demand, and coming to the Queene there sat by her the Cardinal of *Guise*, and the Duke of *Guise* very heavily, the Queen said to the King of *Navare*, I would desire you to resigne all the right you have in the minoretie of my sonnes, which he signed too; then she made him shake hands with the



the Duke of *Guise*, and to forget all wrongs formerly done: then he brought him to the young King who departed his life that Evening, having reigned 17 Moneths.

*CHARLES* the 9. being the 2 son of King *Henry of Valois*. In this Kings first Parliament, the most Magnanimous Prince of *Condé* was cleared of all things that any could lay to his charg; the Edict of *January* is made, for the free exercise of those of the Religion, the Constable is drawn from the Prince, and through the Queene Mother, and the Constables wife, whose Priests sounded still in her eares, that the Prince of *Condé* would put down the *Masse* in *France*, the Constables two eldest sons, seeing their Father ready to depart from the Prince, humbly besought him not to leave the Prince, but could not prevaile. So they laboured much with the King of *Navare*, to shew himselfe Neuter and by little and litte he left his brother the Prince.

Not long after, the Duke of *Guise* passing by a Village *Vassy* having 300 armed men entred the Church, where was assembled some 1200 hearing of a Sermon, he caused his men to enter where many were slaine, those of the Religion complained but could have no redresse, which was the cause of the first Civill Warre, and the King of *Navare* received his deaths wound warring against *Rohan*.

The King of *Spaine* solicits with the French King to breake the Edict of *January*; but could not. In this Kings Raigne was slaine, *Francis* Duke of *Guise* *Anthony* King of *Navare*, the Constable, that Noble Prince of *Condé*, besides many Lords were slaine in

in severall battels, Cardinal *Chastilian* the Admirals brother a Protestant poisoned, and divers others murthered, this Kings raigne was most bloudy especially in the yeare 1572. whom in the marriage of his sister to the young King of *Navare*, he protested to the Admiral, that he gave not his sister to the King of *Navare* onely, but to all Protestants in the Land, and to settle such a Peace that should never be dissolved; yet this King contrary to his oath and promise, upon the 24 of *August* when the Admirall was in his bed, and many Nobles the D. of *Guise* in the Kings name, murthered the Admiral and all his friends; but 1574. God visited him with sicknes, and lying upon his death bed, bloud issued out of his mouth, nose, yes. ears, fundament and his yard, so towling in bloud he dyed most miserably in

*May.* 1574.

#### HENRY, 3.

Henry the 3 of the house of *Valois*, did shed much bloud by maintaining the holy leagues, but the Bishops wanting treasure, came to the King desiring him to raise money from the lay people, the King answered, oh you Bishops you made me put dowe preaching as if you loved it not; 2. You made me odious to my people by laying taxations on them, I have spent ten millions of treasure and you promised me to maintaine the warre your selves, I will not tax my people, maintaine the wars yourselves if you will have warres.

But a plot being discovered that Henry Duke of *Guise*, had prepared a paire of Cizers to shave the Kings head and put him into a Cloister, so the D. of *Guise* should be made King by the Holy league:

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but the King departed from *Parris* to *Bloys*, whether all those plotters were drawn where the Duke of *Guise* with the *Cardinal of Guise*, were put to death. The Queen mother dyed for greife; and some Moneths after the King himselfe was stabed be a Jacobin Fryer, who was made a Saint by the Pope, for killing the Lords annointed.

Thus you see the saying of King *Francis* to his Son was fulfilled, that God would roote out him and his posterity if he did not justice on those who had their hands in that *Massacre*,



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